# CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION, REFERENCES AND GLOSSARIES:

## **CONSULTATION**

## Public Participation Summary

Public Participation specific to the Gallatin National Forest Noxious and Invasive Weed Control EIS Project is summarized in this chapter. The summary describes the public involvement, identifies persons and organizations contacted during preparation of the EIS, and specifies time frames for accomplishing goals in accordance with 40 CFR 1506.6

Public involvement in the EIS process includes the necessary steps to identify and address public concerns and needs. The public involvement process assists the agencies in: (1) broadening the information base for decision making; (2) informing the public about the Proposed Action and the potential long-term impacts that could result from the project; and (3) ensuring that public needs are understood by the agencies.

Public participation in the EIS process is required by NEPA at three specific points: the scoping period, review of Draft EIS, and receipt or the Record of Decision.

## **Implementation**

The public scoping period was initiated with the publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register on January 17, 2003. The NOI summarized the Proposed Action and a determination by the agencies that an EIS would be necessary for analysis of the proposal. A legal notice was published in the Bozeman Chronicle on January 12, 2003. Also, a scooping package that included a project summary was mailed to various agencies, groups, and individuals announcing the scoping period and describing the Proposed Action. In addition, this project has been listed in the Gallatin Forest NEPA Quarterly Report since October 2003. This project is also described on the Gallatin web page, http://www.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin/index.php?page=projects.

For the Draft EIS was distributed as follows: a Notice of Availability was published in the Federal Register for the comment period. Also, a news release was provided at the beginning of the 45-day comment period on the Draft EIS to local news media. The Draft EIS was distributed to interested partied identified in the updated EIS mailing list.

## Criteria and Methods by which Public Input is Evaluated

Comments received from the public are reviewed and evaluated by the Forest Service to determine if information provided in the comments would require a formal response or contain new data that may identify deficiencies in the EIS. Steps were then initiated to correct such deficiencies and to incorporate the information into the analysis.

#### Consultation with Others

The following organizations and agencies were consulted during preparation of the EIS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks Montana Department of Environmental Quality Crow Tribe

# List of Preparers and Reviewers

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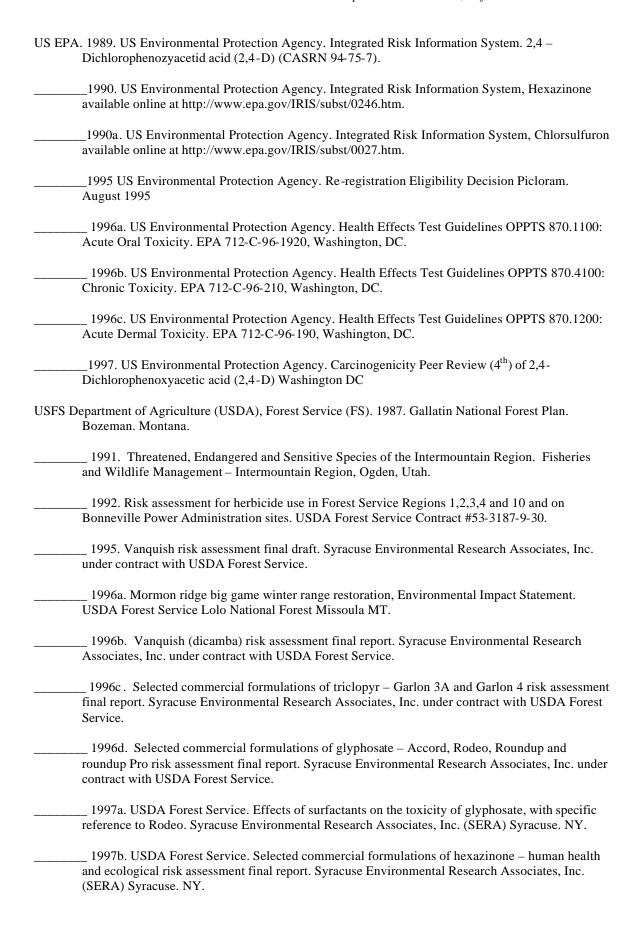
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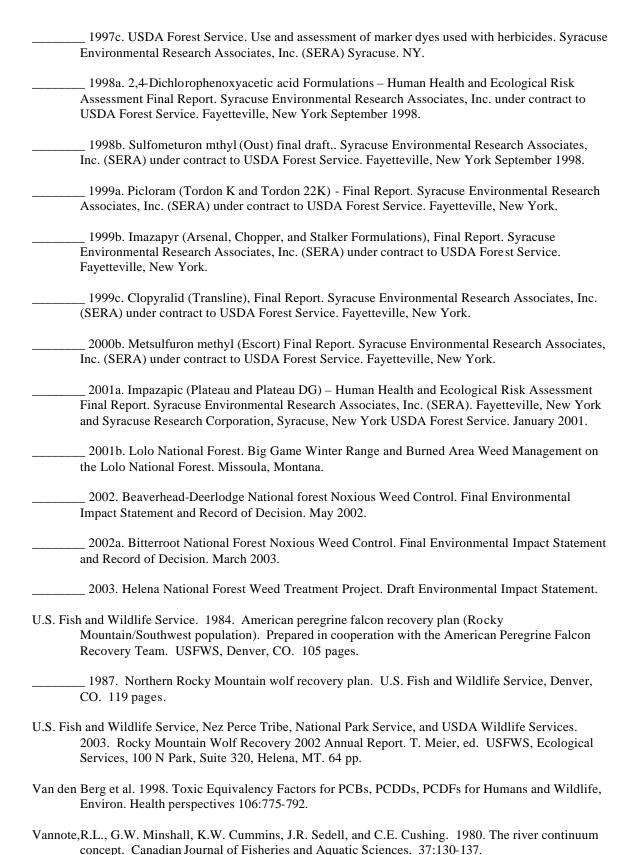
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

EA Environmental assessment
EIS Environmental Impact Statement
EPS Environmental Protection Service

FSM Forest Service Manual

NEPA National Environmental Protection Act

NOI Notice of Intent
OHV off-highway vehicle
ROD Record of Decision
USC United States Code

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

USFS United States Forest Service

USFWS United States Fish Wildlife Service USGA United States Geologic Survey

WSA Wilderness Study Area

### **GLOSSARY**

**Acre-feet.** The volume required to cover one acres to a depth of one foot, which is equivalent to 43560 cubic feet.

**Acute Toxicity**. The toxicity of a material determined at the tend of 24 hours; toxicity that causes injury or death from a single dose or exposure

**Chronic Toxicity.** The toxicity of a material determined beyond 24 hours and usually after several weeks of exposure.

**Dermal Toxicity**. Toxicity of a material as tested on the skin, usually on the shaved belly of a rabbit; the property of a pesticide to poison an animal or human when absorbed through the skin.

**Electrical Conductivity (or Specific Conductance).** The ability of water or a soil-water paste to transmit electrical current used to estimate ion concentration.

**Endangered Species**. Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Evapotranspiration** (ET). The portion of precipitation returned to the air through evaporation and transpiration.

**Flux.** Volume of groundwater per unit time that travels through a solid permeable medium, such as alluvium and bedrock.

**Hydraulic Conductivity (K).** A coefficient of proportionality describing the rate at which water can move through a permeable medium.

**Hydraulic Gradient**. For groundwater, the rate of change of total height per unit of distance of flow at a given point and in a given direction.

**Hydrograph.** A graph that shows some property of groundwater or surface water as a function of time.

**Hydrophytic Vegetation**. The total of macrophytic plant life that occurs in areas where the frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation produce permanently or periodically saturated soils of sufficient duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present.

**Irretrievable.** Typically used to describe renewable resources that are lost for a period of time such as timber production from land that has been converted to use for a ski area or other activity.

**Irreversible.** Usually used to describe use of nonrenewable resources such as extraction of minerals or removal of cultural resources where the resource is, for all intents and purposes, lost. This term is also applicable to loss of future options or alternatives based on present decisions.

**LD50.** A lethal dose for 50 percent of the test organisms. The dose of toxicant producing 50 percent mortality in a population. A value used in presenting mammalian toxicity, usually oral toxicity, expressed as milligrams of toxicant per kilogram of body weight \*mg/kg).

**Mitigation.** Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

**Peak Flow.** The greatest flow attained during large precipitation event.

**pH.** The negative  $log_{10}$  of hydrogen ion activity in solution; measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution.

**Scoping.** Procedures by which agencies determine the extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action (i.e., the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be addressed; identification of significant issues related to a proposed action; and the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed).

**Sediment Load.** The amount of sediment (sane, silt, and fine particles) carried by a stream or river.

**Significant.** As used in NEPA, requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole, and the affected region, interests, and locality. Intensity refers to severity of impacts (40 CFR 1508.27).

**Storage Coefficient (S).** Volume of water that an aquifer releases from storage per unit surface area of aquifer per unit decline in the component of hydraulic head normal to the surface: S is dimensionless.

**Total Suspended Particulate** (**TSP**). Particulates less than 100 microns in diameters (Stole's equivalent diameter).

**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).** Total amount of dissolved material, organic or inorganic, contained in a sample of water.

**Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** Undissolved particles suspended in liquid.

**Transmissivity** (**T**). The rate at which water will flow through a vertical strip of aquifer one foot wide and extending through the full saturated thickness, under a hydraulic gradient of 1.0.